

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

CLAIMS LISTING (all of submitted claims 1-31)

**Claim 1 (Currently Amended):** A liquid crystal display comprising:  
a panel substantially tessellated by comprising a subpixel repeating group comprising differently colored and individually addressable subpixels and having an even number of individually addressable subpixels in a row, said subpixel repeating group further comprising a column of first dark colored subpixels, where the color of said first colored subpixels is one to which the human visual system has lower luminance change sensitivity than to other colors of other colored ones of the subpixels in the subpixel repeating group; and

a driver circuit sending to the panel, image signals indicating representing image data having where the driver circuit uses a substantially periodic dot inversion polarity scheme to the panel;

wherein said driver circuit selectively violates the dot inversion polarity scheme at one or more of the columns of first colored subpixels such that potential image degradation introduced by said violation of the periodic dot inversion polarity scheme signals is localized on said one or more of the columns of first column of dark colored subpixels.

**Claim 2 (Currently Amended):** The liquid crystal display of Claim 1 wherein the first dark colored subpixels are blue colored subpixels.

**Claim 3 (Original):** The liquid crystal display of Claim 1 wherein said subpixel repeating group substantially comprises a checkerboard of red and green subpixels interspersed with two columns of blue subpixels.

**Claim 4 (Currently Amended):** The liquid crystal display of Claim 3 wherein for each said subpixel repeating group said two columns of blue subpixels share a same column driver.

**Claim 5 (Currently Amended):** The liquid crystal display of Claim 1, wherein a correction signal is applied to one or more of the subpixels at which the violation of the periodic dot inversion polarity scheme occurs and the applied receive a correction signal counters a loss of luminance caused by the violation.

**Claims 6-7: (Canceled).**

**Claim 8 (Currently Amended):** A method of providing a substantially periodic dot inversion polarity scheme correcting for image degradation in a liquid crystal display ~~[[-,]] comprising arranging subpixels in having a panel that is substantially tessellated by a subpixel repeating group of a panel comprising differently colored and individually addressable subpixels and having an even number of individually addressable subpixels in a row, said subpixel repeating group further comprising a column of dark first colored subpixels where the color of said first colored subpixels is one to which the human visual system has lower luminance change sensitivity than to other colors of other colored ones of the subpixels in the subpixel repeating group; and the method comprising:~~

providing driver signals to the subpixels in the panel where the driver signals define to send image data having a substantially periodic dot inversion polarity scheme applied thereto, wherein said providing of the driver signals selectively violates the dot inversion polarity scheme at one or more of the columns of first colored subpixels such that potential image degradation introduced by the violation driver signals is localized on the column of first dark colored subpixels.

**Claim 9 (Currently Amended):** The method of Claim 8, wherein the column of first dark colored subpixels is a column of blue subpixels.

**Claim 10 (Currently Amended):** The method of Claim 8, wherein the arranging subpixels in a subpixel repeating group is characterized by comprises forming a checkerboard of read red and green subpixels interspersed with two columns of blue subpixels.

**Claim 11 (Currently Amended):** The method of Claim 10, wherein for each subpixel repeating group the providing driver signals includes providing of scheme violating signals to the two columns of blue subpixels from the a same column driver.

**Claim 12 (Currently Amended):** The method of Claim 8, further comprising: providing correction signals to one or more subpixels in the group of subpixels at which the violation of the periodic dot inversion polarity scheme occurs, where the provided correction signals counter loss of luminance caused by the violation .

**Claim 13 (Currently Amended):** A method of providing a substantially periodic dot inversion polarity scheme correcting for image degradation in a liquid crystal display [[-s,]] comprising: arranging subpixels into having a panel that is substantially tessellated by a at least one subpixel repeating group in a panel, the subpixel repeating group comprising differently colored and individually addressable subpixels and having an even number of individually addressable subpixels in a row, said subpixel repeating group further comprising and at least one column of blue subpixels; and the method comprising:

providing signals for image data having a substantially periodic dot inversion polarity scheme to the panel with use of a driver circuit outputting having at least two phases where each of the phases periodically violates the dot inversion polarity scheme and the point of violation is selected such that it primarily impacts parasitic effects placed upon any subpixels introduced by said signals are placed substantially upon the at least one column of blue subpixels.

**Claim 14 (Original):** The method of claim 13, further comprising providing a correction signal to one or more subpixels.

**Claim 15 (Currently Amended):** A liquid crystal display, comprising:

a display panel including a plurality of subpixels arranged in a subpixel repeating group; said subpixel repeating group comprising an even number of subpixels in a row, and including a column of dark colored subpixels; and

means for providing driver signals to the subpixels in the display panel to send image data having a dot inversion polarity scheme such that image degradation introduced by the driver signals is localized on the column of dark colored subpixels.

**Claim 16 (Original):** The liquid crystal display of Claim 15, wherein the column of dark colored subpixels is a column of blue subpixels.

**Claim 17 (Previously Presented):** The liquid crystal display of Claim 15, wherein said subpixel repeating group comprises a checkerboard of red and green subpixels interspersed with two columns of blue subpixels.

**Claim 18 (Previously Presented):** The liquid crystal display of Claim 17, wherein said means for providing driver signals provides signals to the two columns of blue subpixels from a same column driver.

**Claim 19 (Original):** The liquid crystal display of Claim 15, further comprising:  
means for providing correction signals to one or more subpixels in the group of subpixels.

**Claim 20 (Currently Amended):** A liquid crystal display, comprising:

display means including a plurality of subpixels arranged in accordance with a panel tessellating at least one subpixel repeating group, the subpixel repeating group being characterized by comprising an even number of subpixels in a row and including at least one column of blue subpixels; and

driving means for providing signals for image data having a dot inversion polarity scheme to the display means; said driving means having at least two phases selected such that each of the phases periodically violates the dot inversion polarity scheme and the point of

~~violation is parasitic effects placed upon any subpixels introduced by said signals are placed substantially upon the at least one column of blue subpixels.~~

**Claim 21** (*Previously Presented*): The liquid crystal display of Claim 20, further comprising:  
means for providing a correction signal to one or more subpixels.

**Claims 22-24:** (*Canceled*).

**Claim 25** (*Currently Amended*): The method of Claim 13, wherein the said use of a driver circuit comprises providing a plurality of two-phase driver chips for driving respective bounded sections of the display; and wherein phases of each provided driver chip are selected such that ~~any~~ parasitic effects placed upon imagery of any of the subpixels ~~introduced driven~~ by said phased signals are placed substantially upon subpixels disposed in columns positioned at a boundary of the bounded display sections respectively driven by between said driver chips.

**Claim 26** (*Currently Amended*): The liquid crystal display of Claim 20, wherein said driving means includes a plurality of two-phase driver chips each for providing signals for the image data having the polarity scheme to respective bounded sections of the display means; the phases of each driver chip being selected such that ~~any~~ parasitic effects placed upon imagery of any of the subpixels ~~introduced driven~~ by said signals are placed substantially upon blue subpixels disposed in columns positioned at a boundary of the bounded display sections respectively driven by between said driver chips.

**Claim 27:** (*Canceled*).

**Claim 28** (*Previously Presented*): The liquid crystal display of Claim 1 wherein said driver circuit sends signals indicating image data having a polarity scheme to the panel such that at least two adjacent subpixels in a row have the same polarity.

**Claim 29 (Currently Amended):** The liquid crystal display of Claim 15 wherein said means for providing driver signals includes a plurality of two-phase driver chips for sending said driver signals to the display panel; the phases of each driver chip being selected such that ~~scheme violations any parasitic effects placed upon any of the subpixels~~ introduced by said driver signals are placed substantially upon blue subpixels disposed in columns positioned at a boundary between said driver chips.

**Claim 30 (Currently Amended):** The liquid crystal display of Claim 1, wherein the image degradation is caused by same-color subpixels of same polarity occurring successively one after the next.

**Claim 31 (Currently Amended):** The liquid crystal display of Claim 13, wherein the violation tends to cause image degradation due to parasitic effects are of parasitic capacitances present in the panel.

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